

Charlotte:

Friday, March 1, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, for Governor.
HUGH L. WHITE, for President.
JOHN TYLER, for Vice-President.

Report of the Director of the Mint.

In another column we have extracted, from the same, an article containing an abstract of the most important information contained in a Report recently made to Congress by Dr. Patterson, Director of the Mint in Philadelphia.

It will be observed that this Report shows a decline of 200,000 dollars in the amount of Gold received at the Mint in 1835, as compared with the receipts of the previous year. In addition to the reason given in the Report, for this decline, we can state a circumstance or two, which will more satisfactorily explain the causes which have operated to produce it. We have it from the very best authority, direct from Mr. Bechtler himself, that he coined, during the year 1835, his Mint in Philadelphia, of native Gold, the sum of one million and fifty thousand dollars! This amount is much larger than he has ever coined in any preceding year, and will much more than cover the deficit in the quantity received at the Philadelphia Mint, as compared with the receipts for the years 1833 and 1834. The expense of conveying Gold to the Mint, is no doubt the main reason for this increase of Mr. Bechtler's operations for the year 1835; and this result forms another proof of the expediency of establishing Branches of the Mint in the heart of the Gold Region. At present, Gold Miners must either send the metal to Philadelphia at this expense and a risk besides, sell it to merchants at a discount, or pay Mr. Bechtler some two or three per cent for coinage—all of which difficulties serve to depress their branch of industry, and impede their prosperity. We would not be considered as deprecating Mr. Bechtler's Mint, in the least—on the contrary, we think the mining interest in the South much indebted to him for his constant in giving the production of its industry a possible shape—but we go for an establishment which will not only coin cheaper, but give the metal an impress of authority, as a circulating medium, which he cannot impart.

This fact of Mr. Bechtler's coining so extensively, conclusively accounts for the comparative want in the quantity of Gold received at the Mint last year, and we will now state another, which will show the reason why so small a portion of the Gold actually produced in this country finds its way to the Mint, for the purpose of being coined. In conversation the other day, with a scientific gentleman lately from England, on the subject of our precious metals, he assured us that American Gold is in greater demand, in England as well as in this country, for manufacturing purposes, than any other, and he expressed the opinion, confidently, that two-thirds of the whole amount produced in this country is annually consumed in that way. Of this we have no doubt whatever; and it is a circumstance which should never be forgotten in any estimates which may be made of the probable amount of Gold yielded by the American Mines.

We shall give other extracts from the Report when it reaches us.

The Railroad Meeting.

In a preceding column, our readers will find the proceedings of the Public Meeting held in this Town last week, agreeably to previous notice, in relation to the contemplated Rail-Road from Cincinnati (Ohio) to Charleston (S. C.). We particularly recommend to the attentive perusal of the people, the Report presented to that meeting by Mr. King, of Iredell, Chairman of the Committee appointed for the purpose. This gigantic project has an importance to the interests of the People in this part of Western North Carolina, which they have not sufficiently appreciated, but which it is hoped they will, at least, no longer neglect to consider and reflect on. That the contemplated Rail-Road, stupendous as the enterprise undoubtedly is, will ultimately, and in no distant day, be completed from Cincinnati to Charleston, no intelligent mind can for a moment doubt; and if the company, after organization, should determine upon the route suggested in the Report—as no doubt they will, if proper measures be taken to lay before them the extraordinary advantages possessed by it over all other routes—who can calculate the beneficial effects which it would necessarily have upon the interest even of the citizens of Mecklenburg County itself? Should the Rail-Road be constructed immediately on the southern bank of the Catawba river—or even should it come no nearer us than the village of Yorkville, 25 miles distant—any one can see, at a glance, how comparatively easy it would be to construct a branch of it into the heart of the rich agricultural and mineral country in this and the surrounding counties, and thus give our planters a speedy, cheap, and certain means of sending their products to their natural market—Charleston.

But we did not set out with the intention to review the advantages to be derived from the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail-Road—the Report to which we have already invited attention, takes this duty off our hands, and we would again respectfully press its perusal upon the reader, as well as the other information contained in the proceedings, in relation to the means proposed to be used for bringing the claims of our route before the attention of the Rail-Road Company.

Going Ahead.

The extraordinary promptitude with which the Whigs of North Carolina are moving on the subject of the next Presidential and Congressional Elections, prompts us to the friends of our Constitution the most flattering results. Already have Judge White and General Dudley been unanimously nominated to the highest offices within the gift of the People of the Nation and the State, by large public meetings of the People in the Counties of Buncombe, Burke, Chatham, Davidson, Guilford, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Surry, Wake, and Yancey. And already has the Republican Whig Ball received such an onward impulse, that it cannot be stopped until every County in the State has been traversed, and the People awakened to vigilance and action by the thundering voice of warning and exhortation to arouse for the rescue of the country from the rapacious grasp of trading politicians, which accompanies its revolutions. Let it go on—and on—and let there be a full and efficient organization of all those who array themselves under the banner of Liberty against Power, and our enemies will, as certain as fate, encounter results, as August and November next, equally as disastrous to them, as that met by the train-band of mercenaries who fought for "bounty," at New Orleans in 1815. With the organization of our opponents, we can give them a regular Waterloo defeat in this State whenever they meet us; without it, we may only fight to be conquered. "United we stand—divided, we fall." But from the present indications, there is no fear of division among us; and we look forward to the political battles of next summer and fall, with no anxiety but that for the arrival of the period of our redemption from political fear and servitude.

Mississippi Senator.—In giving, in a late paper the result of the Senatorial election in Mississippi, we discovered that we did not state the whole matter in relation to the balloting, which we find to be somewhat interesting—conclusively proving, as it does, that there is a Whig majority in the Legislature of that State, notwithstanding a Van Buren man has been elected Senator! The only information we could get at then, in which the votes for the different candidates purported to be given, was in the "Raleigh Standard;" and in our haste to impart news to our readers, we took its statement, without suspicion, as the authority for what we stated to be the votes on the election. That statement, however, like too much of that paper's information, (we regret to have to say it,) turns out to be incorrect, in some important particulars. We did not learn, from it, that there had been more than one balloting, or that Mr. Poindeux had received more than seven votes; but the fact turns out to be, that five ballotings were had, and that Mr. P. did not receive as low a number of votes as seven at either ballot! The following appears to be the true state of the case:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
Walker,	36	38	39	41	44
Plummer,	18	19	19	20	17
Poindeux,	23	18	9	8	13
Wilkins,	0	7	15	12	8
Scattering,	7	2	2	3	1

We do not know what Mr. Wilkins' politics are, but presume them to be Whig, as Mr. Poindeux's friends appear to have voted for him. But it will be seen that the united votes of Messrs. Plummer and Poindeux, (the Whig candidates,) on the first ballot, amount to five more than Mr. Walker received, and would have elected either of them in his place, if the other had declined! On the next balloting, we see Mr. Poindeux's votes divided between Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Walker. Shame on such Whigs, who would elect a brawling opponent, sooner than compromise between themselves or unite upon a third person, a political friend!

In Louisiana, too, on the first balloting for Senator, the Whig force outnumbered the Tory, but was not cast for one candidate—in consequence of which, a Van Buren man succeeded there too. Oh for a title of the organization of our opponents! If the Tories have a majority in the Senate of the U. States, and the Constitution be sacrificed to Gen. Jackson's love of supreme power, the Whigs of Mississippi and Louisiana will be responsible to their country and to mankind for the downfall of this glorious Republic.

The Weather.

If last winter was notable for its cold Saturdays and its deep Snows, our opinion is that the present one is no less deservedly so, on account of its frequent Sunday Hail-Storms and other unusual circumstances. During the last eight weeks, we believe there have been five copious falls of hail on Sundays, averaging from a half to three inches in depth on the earth. We have had but one Snow, which came in the night, and took its departure almost in a day. On last Sunday a great quantity of Hail fell; and during the night, with the thermometer probably much below the freezing point, our eyes and ears were saluted with several vivid flashes of lightning and loud peals of thunder—as palpable thunder and lightning as you would wish to have on a sultry summer evening. On Tuesday afternoon copious showers of rain descended, accompanied with more thunder and lightning—since which time the hail has disappeared from the earth, the clouds have dispersed from the sky, and we now—Wednesday morning—have a beautifully clear and pure atmosphere, with the mercury ranging at 35 degrees in the shade. We sincerely sympathize with travellers—for our roads must be in horrible plight at this time. We can even find some excuse for Mr. Kendall's letting his mails be a little more irregular in such weather as this, than they commonly are.

L. N. B. The mail due at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, had not arrived when our paper went to press, at 3 p.m.

From the proceedings of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recently held, we extract the following List of Appointments for the District or Circuit comprising the section of country in which our paper more particularly circulates, and a few other items of information possessing general interest to the members of the Methodist Community.

LINCOLN DISTRICT.

Lincolnton—J. B. Anthony, W. C. Terrell.
Morganton—J. W. Welborn, S. Armstrong, sup.
Rutherford—B. Bell, W. Patterson.
Charlotte—D. G. M. Daniel, L. G. Postell.
Wadesboro—A. M. Corquodale, D. W. Seal.
Maidenbury—D. Derrick, M. Russell.
Deep River—A. B. McGivray, J. P. Kirtom.
Center—H. W. Ledbetter.
King's Mountain—P. Thompson.
W. M. Wightman, Agent for Randolph Macon College.

S. W. Capers, and H. Spain, Agents for Cokesbury Manual Labor School.

A. H. Mitchell, Rector of Cokesbury School.

The next Conference will be held in Wilmington, N. C.

Western Carolinian.

Dr. Ashbel Smith has withdrawn from the Editorial department of the above able and independent Republican journal. From the Dr.'s valedictory we copy the following paragraph; and while we can but lament the necessity which deprives the Editorial corps of his valuable services, without hesitation we endorse his assurance to its patrons, that the Carolinian is still in the hands of a gentleman of honesty and capacity—under whose guidance we feel sure it will continue to sustain the high standard for character which it has already attained.

"Professional business renders it impossible for me to devote the time and attention which the present crisis in our affairs demands of the conductor of every honest, unbiassed Press. The Carolinian will hereafter be conducted by his late partner, Joseph W. Hampton, on whom, indeed, has fallen the larger share of the Editorial duties during the connection. In relinquishing the Editorial Chair entirely to Mr. Hampton, whose whole time will be henceforth devoted to it, the subscriber has the highest satisfaction, knowing that the paper is in the hands of a gentleman honest and capable."

The bill to grant a State Charter to the United States Bank, has passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania, received the signature of the Governor, and been accepted by the Directors of the Bank. And Resolutions for degrading the Senators from Virginia, in Congress, by instructing them to purgify themselves, by introducing and voting for Expurgation Resolutions, or resign their seats, have passed the Legislature of Virginia.—Messrs. Tyler and Leigh will doubtless resign, and give place to others who have less sacred regard for the obligations of solemn oaths. More on both these subjects next week.

EGEN DUDLEY, of New Hanover, has accepted his nomination as Governor of this State, made by the Whig Party. The Correspondence shall be given in our next.

The communication from "A Republican of 1799," and some other matter, in type, but unavoidably crowded out.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SALEM CHRONICLE.)

JEFFERSON, N. C., FEB. 18, 1836.

Small Pox.—Two deaths reported since I last wrote, to wit. Nathan Philips, and Aaron Teague; the latter died near Cheraw, S. C., whether he had gone on business, in company with three others: the other two having returned sick, it is supposed they have spread the disease on their journey.

Cases at present, say 22, of which several are expected to terminate fatally; 4 or 5 convalescent—one (George Philips) recovered.

A meeting was held in the Court-House on Saturday last, by which strong measures were adopted to prevent the spread of the malarial, and afford relief to the sufferers. A similar meeting was held at Wilkesboro' on the same day, and similar measures adopted. The citizens of the latter, much to their credit, have sent a wagon load of provisions, and two experienced nurses, (who have had the small pox) to the infected section; and the regulations, made, (if properly observed) are such as to prevent all intercourse between the afflicted families, now ten or twelve in number, and the surrounding country. Travellers wishing to pass this way, need not be in dread of getting among the disordered, as there is no case within three miles of the stage road.

So great is the alarm among the neighbors of the sick, that much difficulty is experienced in getting the dead buried. There is no physician in Ashe, and those persons who have been called on for advice, pronounced it not to be small pox! Are the lives of the people of N. Carolina always to remain at the mercy of quacks? (No allusion to the physicians of other counties.)

Florida War.

Intelligence from St. Augustine, up to the 22d instant, has reached Charleston, by the schooners Exit and Uncas. They bring no papers, but report that nothing of importance had occurred. The U. S. troops at Camp King had left that station, to go in pursuit of the Indians. General Church remained there, with a garrison of Volunteers. General Eustis had opened the communication between Camp King and St. Augustine.

General Scott and his staff landed at St. Johns (E. F.) on the 20th. Active operations will no doubt be instantly begun.

A letter received here on Thursday, from Capt. Elmore, states, as we learn, that the Edgefield Volunteers, who had gone, with another company, to pursue a body of Indians that had shown themselves in the neighborhood of Buwville, overtook them and killed 6 of their body. They had returned, without any loss.

The Lancaster Volunteers—a fine mounted corps of 68 men, commanded by Capt. Samuel Gibson—arrived in town on Friday night (the 19th) were entertained, by our authorities at a public collation; and pursued their way the next morning.—Columbia Telescope.

(FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.)

Mr. Editor: Being in a company of gentlemen the other, I heard the following curious dialogue:

Quon. Have you heard of the arrival by the stage of last Thursday morning, from Raleigh?

Ans. Yes—and I have read it. It acted as a violent emetic on my stomach; and I understand the same effect has been so universally experienced, as seriously to affect the price of typecase. It seems that our political doctors and our steam doctors are determined, between them, to break up the business of our regular bred physicians.

After saying this Mr. Editor, the gentlemen separated. I felt curious to know what was meant, and so I asked another gentleman, who appeared to understand the conversation, to explain it to me. He told me that the "arrival from Raleigh" was a certain pamphlet recently emitted from the "Standard" office, purporting to be a true history of certain doings in the last Legislature—which its concoctors had intended to be a composing or sleeping draught to the people of Mecklenburg—but that it had had, so far, a contrary effect upon all reflecting men, and would no doubt go a good way towards cleansing many impurities in the political stomach, contrary to the hopes and expectations of the quacks who "got it up." Upon saying this, he also walked away, and I was left almost as much in the dark as ever.

As a means of getting at the bottom of the mystery, however, I have determined to look over for one of "the pamphlets which arrived here by last Thursday's mail," and if I make any further discoveries, I may let you know of them.

Yours, curiously, &c.
PETER SIMPLE.

Prepare against Small Pox!

THE Public are informed that I have on hand a supply of the genuine Vaccine Matter, and will Vaccinate all who will call on me at my dwelling house, on Saturday evening next, at 3 o'clock.
J. M. HAPPOLDT.

March 4, 1836.

NOTICE.

By Virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-house in Charlotte, on Saturday the 2d April next, a Likely Negro Woman and her Children, the property of the late Samuel Henderson. Terms made known at the time of sale.
F. L. SMITH, Trustee.

March 3, 1836.

From the Globe.

GOLD MINES OF THE UNITED STATES.

We extract, from Dr. Patterson's Report on the Annual Operations of the Mint, the following Statement of the Amount of Native Gold received at the Mint since the first working of the mines in 1824:

1824,	-	\$5,000	1831,	-	520,000
1825,	-	17,000	1832,	-	678,000
1826,	-	20,000	1833,	-	808,000
1827,	-	21,000	1834,	-	898,000
1828,	-	46,000	1835,	-	698,000
1829,	-	140,000			
1830,	-	466,000			\$4,377,000

The decline in the last year is attributed, not to any failure in the Mines, but to the abstraction of laborers, who were called to other pursuits by the high prices of Southern products.

It is estimated that about one third only of the Gold dug out of our Mines goes to the Mint, the expense of getting there, and getting it coined, being about 4 per cent. Most of it is used by manufacturers, or exported. The value and product of these Mines cannot be fully developed until the Branch Mints in North Carolina and Georgia are in operation, which will be the first of January, 1837.

Of the \$4,377,500 worth of native Gold carried to the Mint at Philadelphia, the different States have produced as follows:

Virginia,	-	\$312,500
N. Carolina,	-	2,317,500
S. Carolina,	-	242,500
Georgia,	-	1,475,000
Tennessee,	-	12,100
Alabama,	-	1,000
Not ascertained,	-	12,200
		\$4,377,500

Of the Gold deposited at the Mint, to be coined, during the year 1835, the following quantities were derived from different countries:

In native gold bullion,	-	\$698,500
American Coins, of former standards,	-	160,000
From Europe,	-	175,000
From Mexico and South America	-	165,000
From Africa,	-	57,000
From Arabia,	-	1,900
Jewellers' base gold,	-	14,600
		\$1,845,000

The small quantity received from Mexico and South America, must strike the attention of every reader. It is less than the one-fourth part of what came from Europe! The reason is, that the Mexican and South American Gold is chiefly imported into New Orleans, and as it cannot be carried from that city to Philadelphia, to be coined, at less than a dead loss of three or four per cent. to the merchant, it is therefore re-exported, and goes to countries where it is current at full value, without being re-coined, or subject to be weighed before it can pass. This single fact shows the necessity and the value of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, where the Mexican and South American Gold can be coined without loss to the merchant.

The three Branch Mints are expected to go into operation by the 1st of January, 1837. The going into operation of the three Branch Mints will be an era in the currency of the Government; and, with the aid of timely preliminary measures to insure ample supplies of bullion for coinage, and to get rid of the pestilence of small notes, will make Gold the currency of the Union.

These preliminary measures are, 1st, to repeal the 1 per cent. now charged at the mint for coinage; 2d, to transfer portions of the public revenue temporarily from the Deposit Banks to the Mints to purchase bullion and foreign coins; 3d, to drop all notes under \$20 from all payments to and from the Federal Government and the General Post Office; 5th, to drop all Deposit Banks which will not drop the circulation of notes under \$20. With these regulations, the toast given by President Jackson, at Nashville, a few years ago, will become a fact, instead of a sentiment.

ATTENTION!

Lafayette Troop of Cavalry.
YOU are hereby commanded to appear in Charlotte, on the 20th instant, armed and equipped according to law, for the purpose of drill, with 12 rounds of blank cartridges. All the members are requested to be punctual in their attendance; and those young men who are disposed to assist in keeping up an efficient corps of Cavalry, are also requested to meet with us on that day.

J. N. LEES, Captain.

March 2, 1836.

GOLD NIVE for Sale.

ON Monday the 21st of March, will be sold at public sale, at the Court-house in Charlotte, the Plantation lying on the Potter Road, known as the Patterson Mine. A credit of one and two years will be given, by giving bond and security.

WM. ROSS, { Executors.
LEWIS DINKINS, {
March 3, 1836.

ATTENTION!

Town Company.
YOU are hereby commanded to appear at the Court-house in Charlotte, on Saturday the 12th inst., armed and equipped according to law, for the purpose of drill.

By order of
WM. CASSELES, Captain.

March 4, 1836.

N. B. A punctual attendance of the company is requested, as business of importance is expected to come before them.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

MARRIED.

In this County, on the 24th ultimo, by Philimon Morris, Esq., Mr. KITCHEN F. STEWART, to Miss ELIZABETH G. FESTERMAN.

DIED.

In this Town, on the 24th ultimo, Mr. FRANCIS SAUNIER, a native of Lyons, (France,) but for the last 28 years a citizen of the United States, aged 73 years.

[The N. York papers are requested to copy this.]
In this County, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. WILLIAM PATTERSON, in the 60th year of his age.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this County, on the 17th ultimo, Mr. SHILAS RODGERS, in the 26th year of his age. The deceased was the youngest son of Hugh Rodgers, who, like many of the early settlers, took up arms in the Revolutionary struggle; and is one of the few survivors of that gallant band, who, under the smiles of Providence, nobly stood forth to achieve our independence.

In the death of this estimable youth, we have a striking example of the transitory nature and uncertainty of time's things. Possessed of an amiable disposition—of good intellect and vigorous constitution, he entered upon life under promising circumstances, and bid fair to live as long, as usefully, and happily, as others. But what was green and fresh in the morn, withered before noon-day. "Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not." The deceased enjoyed excellent health up to the time in which he was attacked with a severe cold, which issued in consumption. It is not known at what period he embraced the Savior; but during his protracted illness, he gave evidence that he was not a stranger to the consolations of the Gospel. From the time his disease assumed a decided type, he entertained but little hope of living as long as he did; and though he consented to employ the means for recovery, it was rather to gratify his friends, than from any well-grounded hope of their efficacy. His attention was turned to the better part, and his views directed to that "City, whose builder and maker is God." For four or five months preceding his dissolution, he entertained a good degree of confidence in the Redeemer, in whom he believed, and who he was persuaded, was able to keep that which was committed to him. In taking a survey of God's dealings with him, he appeared to be filled with gratitude; and during his long, and at times, severe illness, he manifested much patience and submission, and at no time allowed the least murmur to escape his lips. In the contemplation of death and a future world, he was calm, and watched his approaching dissolution with great composure of mind. It pleased Divine Providence, to allow him the death of the righteous—to have his latter end in peace—to retain full possession of his faculties till the last, and to finish his course with joy.

To the friends and neighbors who kindly waited upon him during his long sickness, the thanks of his family are due. To the aged parents who have been called to follow their son to the house appointed for all living, and who looked to him as the staff of their old age, we would say, "Hear the rod and him that hath appointed it. Even to your old age I am he; and even to hoar hairs will I carry you." To his brothers and sisters: what is your loss, is his gain. You have been disappointed of a young hope; there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother. And to his numerous friends and acquaintance, we would say, "Be ye also ready; for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh. And what I say unto you, I say unto all, watch!"—Communicated.

THE Person who borrowed

my Rifle Gun sometime ago, is requested to return it, or he may probably have to stand a more direct and close shot than this,—through the columns of the Journal—as his name is known.
E. P. BOYD.

March 4, 1836.

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday the 15th of March next, I will expose to public sale, at the late residence of Thomas H. Alexander, dec'd., all the personal property belonging to said dec'd., consisting of all his

Stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs,
Corn and Fodder,
One Road Wagon,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms made known on the day of sale, when due attendance will be given.

J. SAMPLE DAVIS, Executor.

Feb. 20, 1836.

N. B. All those indebted to the estate, are requested to come forward and make payment; those having claims or demands must present them authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
J. S. DAVIS.

To Gold Miners, Owners of

Mills, &c.

STONE CUTTING.

THE Subscriber would inform owners of Mills, Goldminers, and all others concerned in this business, that he still continues to carry on his business in all its various branches; and will furnish

MILL STONES,

Gold Rock for Grinding,

or any other kind of dressed Rock that may be wanted, in the best manner, upon the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. The quality of his Rock is very superior, and the manner in which his work is executed, together with his attention to business and punctuality, he hopes will be a sufficient inducement for those interested, to extend to him their patronage.

Goldminers are particularly informed that the subscriber has now on hand, ready for delivery, a large number of BEDS, of different kinds, and a few RUNNERS, manufactured of the best grit, and after the most approved models.

Orders for articles in the above line by letter, if addressed to the subscriber at Salisbury, N. Caro., will meet with as prompt attention as if the person ordering were present. The subscriber can always be found at his residence, 7 miles South of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

Rowan county, Feb. 27, 1836.

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.